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FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1921.

American Rights Not Waived.

ECRETARY HUGHES makes a much stronger case for this government as to the Island of Yap than did Mr. Colby. Mr. Hughes bases his position upon the right of the United States to participate in any gains from a war in which it took an important part as a participant. This right he points out was admitted and confined by the treaty of Versailles in Article 119, which reads:

"Germany renounces in favor of the principal allied and associated powers all her rights and titles over her overseas possessions."

The Herald has previously quoted this article as determining that no disposition of any of these properties, or possessions, could be final without the participating consent of the United States, which was not only a "principal associated power," but the only one of that description. It is also a fact that the United States was not a party to any prior treaty or agreement covering Yap or any other of the German overseas possessions, and is in no way bound, or under any obligation to consider such agfeements.

If a number of men entered a partnership arrangement to undertake a certain project which resulted in material property gains; if these gains came to them in common and were so admitted by the terms of their transfer, would one of such partners surrender all right to participate in their partition solely because he had not accepted and joined in a subsequent extended partnership? Such a proposition seems plain and it appears to be a parallel of the international situation as to the war and the subsequent treaty.

Mr. Hughes makes the case still stronger by citing that in the allotment of the Pacific islands to Japan, the principal allied powers included the United States, the "principal associated power" as assenting, while as a fact this government did not assent, was not represented, nor even consulted. It was an attempt to take a snap judgment, to which the United States refuses to submit. The situation, however, points the moral to the

tale that while we have refused "entangling alliances," we are entangled just the same. This country is entangled as to not only these islands whose disposition has immediate importance, as to Mesopotamia with its oil laws, but as to \$14,000,000,000 of debts due from almost every-country of Europe, the bulk of it being guaranteed by the governments.

It is also proposed that private investors consent to still further financial entanglements and this must come for our own salvation, while the government refuses to support these enormous investments and credits by any form of international association to assure their security.

It is also somewhat embarrassing, though not a weakening of the immediate case, that the claim to consideration as to the surrendered German possessions has to be largely based upon a treaty, or. agreement, which this government refused to ratify which it is now even proposed to ign scrap by a separate peace with Germany.

The St. Lawrence Project.

THE HERALD was glad to receive and publish a letter from Richard S. Harvey, opposing the St. Lawrence waterway project, Mr. Harvey's position is that the St. Lawrence should not be made available for ocean-going vessels until certain prior conditions have been fulfilled, these he states as follows:

When the Western shipper has shown a disposition to utilize to the utmost the means of transportation thus placed at his disposal (the Erie Canal) and when it plainly appears that those facilities do not fit his needs, either as to quality, or extent of service, it would seem that then (and only then) will we as people be in a position to seriously consider any route which diverts our domestic traffic to ports under a foreign flag.

It may occur to American shippers and producers that the bulk of the Western traffic which would take the St. Lawrence route would be for overseas destination. It would, therefore, make mighty little difference whether it first met with the British, or any other foreign flag, in the port of Montreal or Liverpool. This reference to Canada as though a hostile country, is rather trifling, especially as all lake traffic is now using wholly Canadian canals.

But all of Mr. Harvey's conditions have been fulfilled. The Erie Canal as originally built and as now completed, never has been, never can be and never will be used as a way of transport for any material portion of Western grains. Up to now the largest barges used on the canal have been 600 to 700 tons, as compared to 8,000 and 10,000 tons ves-sels transporting grain on the lakes.

Handling is necessary and will be necessary at

the canal. Two handlings are an expensive charge against grain growers. Moreover, the canal has never been a successful competitor even with the railroads within New York. It has all sorts of handicaps and has seen its greatest success as a source of graft in New York politics.

Speaking of what Western shippers have done to promote the use of the Erie Canal, it may surprise even Mr. Harvey to know that the first 1,000ion barges for use on the canal and much the largest ever designed for use there, have been designed in the Duluth shipyards, controlled by Julius H. Barnes, the largest exporter of grain in this country, and are now being built there.

It may be surprising, also, to know that the man who has done more of practical value to promote the availability of the Erie Canal than has any New Yorker, is also a Duluthan, Capt. Alex McDougal, who has a large interest in that city's shipyards. He has given years of time and con-

siderable investment to devising ways to utilize the canal economically. So far he has not succeeded.

But the controlling fact is that all Mr. Harvey has said and much more, has been threshed over time and again at the public hearings before the international commission. Its report is soon due. Vessels of 3,500 to 4,000 tons can now pass the St. Lawrence. Hundreds of loaded ocean-going ships of that size went from the lake shipyards across the ocean during the war period. They had four to five times the capacity of any canal barge.

But they are not economical for traffic of the character the great interior body of this country provides for overseas traffic. They are useful only for ocean "short-hauls," for distribution of the greater cargoes when these break bulk; for coastwise traffic, and for European distribution. For across the ocean, bulk commodity carrying vessels must be of 6,000 to 7,000 tons capacity deadweight.

It is such the improved St, Lawrence will make available and all grain shippers agree this will increase the price of grain to the farmers a minimum of 5 cents a bushel by decreasing the transportation charge. At present railroad rates this would be close to, or fully 10 cents a bushel. With this within reach it is useless to ask the producers of this country, who provide the greater portion of the country's exports, to longer fiddle around trying to use teapots in a ribbon of water.

Grain Market Committee.

THE address of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace before the Farmers' Grain Marketing Committee of Seventeen, at Chicago, reads well. It is a sound document based upon economic verities. This movement of the farmers to promote the marketing of their grain is to be commended in its objects and, if Secretary Wallace's advice is heeded, it will not stray far in its methods.

He seemed to scent criticism of his being there to counsel with the committee. But why? There in his department a Bureau of Markets authorized by Congress. Included in its duties and purposes is exactly such help and advice as Mr. Wallace went to Chicago to give. It is as much his official obligation to improve the marketing conditions for the products of the farm as to increase that production by better methods of cultivation, cropping, rotation and seed selection.

Neither is it useful to question the right of the farmers to form marketing organizations. If such an objection had any force that force is lost, since years ago it became an accomplished fact as to dairy products, fruits, and even grains. Farmers' elevators are at least a generation ago, in their beginning. They have this right and it is indeed an obligation. A farm is a factory and to follow the output to its market, is as much the farmer's busiless as it is that of any other factory owner.

Moreover, only by organization can the farmers gain admission to exchanges, and here Mr. Wallace's advice was especially sound. He pointed out the folly of any atempt to displace or wipe out the present marketing machinery. Any organization the farmers can form has a long road to travel, much to learn, much experience to gain before it will be able to more than remedy evils, provide a steadying influence and, above all, educate the farmers to independent judgment in their own business. The present exchanges are the schools for their organization maffagers.

More than this, the Secretary is to be commended most sincerely for his warning against attempting monopoly or arbitrary price fixing. The raisin growers and fruit raisers have been accused of this. It is not only as he said, "morally and legally wrong," but, as he added, "will result in absolute and costly failure." "It is not a time," he continued, "to try quack nostrums which leave the patient worse at the end than when he began to use

It may be hoped that the Secretary who said his services were available to everyone concerned with crop marketing, will be able to extend his advisory aid to the grain dealers. He can render no greater service than by using the influence of his office to bring a better understanding between the grain traders and the grain producers. Theirs should be a spirit of co-operation, not antagonism, of friendly understanding, and not a mistaken hos-

Value of Merger.

THE HERALD is opposed to any form of taxation to force a merger of the two street railway systems. To attempt to reduce the Capital Traction earnings by a surtax and to so lower its earning value as to make it ready to combine with the Washington Electric on a merely investment basis, would gain nothing for the people.

The Herald has no sympathy for the Capital Traction, but any merger based on the full capitalization of the Washington Electric Company will be Apples of Sodom for the people of the District. Rather than scaling down the earnings of the one company, the right way is to scale down the wildcat, or, at least injudicious, investment of the other.

What the people want is a return to the 5-cent fare which was once six for 25 cents. To them merger merely as merger, means nothing. It might be worse than the present condition, if brought about by means or under conditions which would fasten upon them a combination capitalized beyond what was fair and just. A great evil should not be swapped for a greater, and the District should not be the perpetual victim of an admitted bad investment.

The companies have been conceded skip-stop, which is a very large saving in use of equipment and in repairs, as well as the life of cars. They should be relieved of any charge for traffic police which is distinctly a proper charge against the city and not against the companies. It is better to waive paving charges and pay it out of taxes, than to have increased fares!

But the things the people must watch in merger is just the effect on fares. This means the limitation of combined capitalization with a scaling down, Buffalo and again at the Hudson River terminal via not up; the continued separation of power charge from private electric uses which should not have to bear any of the street car power burden; the right of inspection of all books and accounts to prevent operative overcharge, and a system of taxation which will not compe! street car users to pay what rightly is a charge against other property.

The people should, and will regard merger solely as it affects fares. They have no other interest in it and they will need to be mighty alert and forceful if they would protect themselves from that human nature as characteristic of corporations as of persons.

"It seems impossible for an office holder to save anything for a rainy day," says a Congressman. The same is true of umbrella holders.

The irritating thing about the man who boasts of his goodness is the fact that he thinks you fool enough to believe him.



TO PAY FOR SOLDIER BONUS.

Economy in government expendi-ture is the real solution of the bonus problem which it is expected will once more be taken up at the forth-coming special session of Congress, in the opinion of Claude Purrington, Dallas merchant, seen yesterday at the Washington.

"There is no need for increased taxation," said Purrington, "it is simply a matter of cutting down expenses here and there to defray the cost of legislation made imperative by the claims of the former service man who did his bit during the war and who upon his return found that he had lost from five to ten years in he economic race with his fellow

citizen who remained at home."

If the United States could urge ipon the world a program of reduction of armament, at the same time decreasing its own military and naval expenditures, Purrington says the saving effected by such a course ould, in a few years, be sufficient defray the cost of a bonus or her remedial legislation which might be enacted for the relief former service men.

SAYS ARMAMENT REDUCTION WOULD CUT DEFENSE BUDGETS.

"I do not advocate an ultra-pacifist program. I do not want to see the United States reduce the number of war ships on the seas or its land forces below the point of absolute safety," said Purrington, "but I do believe that this country could in-augurate a world-wide campaign for the reduction of armament which would in the end enable us to re-trench our budget for defense."

"There is now a movement on foot to bring about a reduction of s stronger and more well-defined than this country has ever seen before. Would this not be an op-portune time to secure vigorous and quick action in the matter, to the ultimate benefit of the returned soldier who, during the recent strug-gle. fought so hard to bring the United States to the proud position it holds today?"

Remedial legislation for the former

service man would not mean that the proposed total of \$100,000,000 une proposed total of \$100,000.000 would be handed out of the Treasury in cash. In twenty-four hours, Purington pointed out.
"We must remember." he reminded, "that it will be the minority

will take advantage of the bonus, and even to those who elect the cash bonus, this money will not be paid in a lump sum. PROVIDE OTHER THAN

CASH PAYMENTS. "I am confident that the other four optional plans will prove more pop-ular than the cash bonus. These, briefly outlined, provide for:

 Adjusted pay, at the rate of \$1 a day for home service and \$1.25 a man without overseas ser-would be \$500; \$625 for a man with overseas service.

so would be un-American and un-4. Farm or home aid, for the pur-constitutional.

the establishment of reclamation projects and for the development and improvement of vacant land. These projects would, if possible, be located in each State, the State I just as much right to ask that the paying part of the cost of private lands bought in localities where paying part of the cost of private lands bought in localities where government land were unavailable. The land settlement plan would provide for the sale of farm units cliffe that the government should The land settlement plan would provide for the sale of farm units on these projects when they were ready for settlement. The sale price would include the purchase price of land plus the control of the week?

I agree with the Rev. Dr. Radcliffe that the government should not send an American delegate to the Vatican, but I can't quite see price of land plus the control of the week?

have been made more attractive than the cash offer." Purrington pointed out.

DECRIES THREAT OF FINANCIAL DISASTER.

To the argument that this legis-lation would entail an additional debt of \$1,600,000,000 and would tax the resources of the county to the breaking point. Purrington says that the United States is today the wealthiest country in the world that this cry of threatened financial disaster is always raised whenever an appropriation is proposed which does not suit some particular class all of whom suffered heavily from the war, Purrington points out, and it is not only an obligation upon the United States government to care for its returned veterans, but also a sound investment.

Offers Rare Fishing In National Parks

Uncle Sam has extended an their luck in the streams and rivers;

their luck in the streams and rivers of his national parks. Fishermen will find a paradise in any one of the parks, the national park service of the Department of Interior bulletin stated.

The rivers and streams have been stocked with large numbers of trout and other game fish.

Excellent trout fishing will be found in Yellowstone National Park, where nearly 2,000,000 trout fry were planted. More than 200,000 trout fly were planted in Yosemite National Park. Other parks on the list are Sequois National Park, California; Crater Lake National Park, Oregon; Glacier National Park, Montans; Rocky Mountain Park, Colorado; Lafayette National Park, Maine, Other parks, largely in the West, provide/excellent fishing. The department also

Couldn't the New Tariff Bill Give Us a Little Protection Against This European Industry?—By Darling.



Open Court Letters to The Herald

If in order may I say a word or wo in the "Open Court" column of

with overseas service.

2. A paid-up twenty-year endowment War Risk insurance policy. The face value of this policy will be payable to the veteran at the end of twenty years, or if he dies before the expiration of twenty years, the face value will be paid to the beneficiary of the policy. Loan values are also provided for.

3. Vocational training aid of \$1.25 mer day while taking a course in 3. Vocational training aid of \$1.20 per day while taking a course in two cational training. The amount of this would not exceed 140 per cent of the amount that would have

4. Farm or home aid, for the purchase or improvement of city or country property. In no case would the amount exceed 140 per cent of the cash bonus.

5. Land settlement, providing for plainly says that "holy time" is

ready for settlement. The sale price would include the purchase price of land plus the cost of improvements. Terms would be part down, the remainder in forty years at 5 per cent interest.

"Thus it may easily be seen that any of the four other optional plans have been made more attractive world as a substitute for the "India." easily prove if he does not already know it) gave to the Christian world as a substitute for the "Uni-versal Bible Sabbath." The same objection—the union of church and State—applies to both. C. D. MEYER.

Washington, D. C., April 4.

ODE TO LADDIE BOY.

To the Editor. The Washington Herald: Strolling around the White Hous grounds at an early morning hour when they are most beautiful le' to an interview with Laddie. If President Harding be, as is con ceded by all, the most gracious President that ever occupied the Executive Mansion, so should Laddie be considered the most gracious, the most intelligent, the most un worried dog that ever wagged part of a tail around the White

House kennels.

Laddie is the only dog in the Capital City who can appear on the avenue with a satisfied wag of histumpy tail and a mischievous gleam in his eye—because of freegleam in his eye—because of free-dom. Every other dog is led in ab-ject slavery. Never a roll on the velvety grass, which makes such a strong appeal to dog nature. Dogs of culture and refinement, dogs of real aristocracy, but slaves to th leash. Laddle is free as the wind

tional Park, Maine, Other parks, largely in the West, provide excellent fishing. The department also advises the adventurous to give the ocean a try-out and promises rare sport.

Textile Crisis in Spain.

A cable from Madrid says that there is a crisis in the textile industry in Catalonia, with 146 factories, employing \$5.000 people. closed entirely, and \$30 factories employing \$5.000 hands, working half time.

The maximum
The maximum
To the Editor, The Washington Herald:

carried the lowa rambler's morning man, beggar man and thier each paper along the Avenue on his way has his dog, but Laddie belongs to to the news store for the President Harding and Jackson, dent's paper. He crosses the Avenue on leash, carefully noting cars, street cars and motor cycles. When freed at the curbing a few feet cars are street cars and motor cycles. freed at the curbing a jazz band couldn't keep up with his rush for the paper and he enters the White House grounds like a forager find-ing a fortune. The rich man, poor

Opinions

of Other Editors Brief Comment From

Leading Newspapers

The Hughes Note (New York Times.) Secretary Hughes has made

statement which even the Germans will understand. It is definite except for a single point. He says that "this government believes that the position would be pitiful if it wasn't so contemptible. The G. O. it recognizes in the memorandum of Dr. Simons a sincere desire on the part of the German government to reopen negotiations with the allies on a new basis," and hopes that the renewed negotiations may lead to "a prompt settlement." Evidently Mr. Hughes had some difficulty in recognizing this "sincer If the expression of it to be found anywhere in Dr Simons's memorandum, it is probably in his statement that Germany is "honestly willing to follow the path it has suggested." "peaceful discussion and under standing," apparently on the basi of an "examination by unbiased ex perts of Germany's ability to pay. would seem to be nothing than a plea for delay and That would seem more than a postponement.

(New York Tribune.) This treaty has not been ratifie by us because former President Wilson would not allow it to be ratified. But the Executive depart ment commits itself as a matter policy to furthering, in association with our allies, a course similar to that which would have been fol-lowed had the treaty been ratified To show this it is necessary t quote but one pregnant sentence from the Hughes note, namely from the Hughes note, namely "This government stands with th governments of the allies in hold ing Germany responsible for the war and thus morally bound to make reparation as far as may be (New York World.)

If the United States were a signatory to the treaty of Versatiles, Secretary Hughes's admirable note to the German govern ment in respect to the payment of reparations would be a highly im portant definition of American policy. Inasmuch as the United States is not a party to the treaty, the Hughes note can be nothing more than the expression of a pious hope that the Germans will be sensible and make some sort of settlemen with the allies. That is not Mr Hughes' fault. It is the fault of a false situation created by his party

New Chief P. O. Inspector.

Rush D. Simmons, of Wisconsin of the Postoffice Department, Post master General Hays said during a call at the White House yesterday. Simmons is now stationed at Chi-

A REFRESHING CRITIC. To the Editor, The Washington Herald:

Let me thank you for your leading editorial in today's issue of The Herald. It is the most amusing thing I have read for quite awhile "Remaking the Covenant"
"Root's Court" is about as amus as the Post's asseveration that the Colombian treaty, with its amende honorable, is one of the major policies of the G. O. P. It is to laugh.

When did the league's court be-come Root's court? And are we to assume that that is another of the major policies of the G. O. P.?

You say in "Remaking the Covenant" that "If a country's political independence or political integrity were threatened, it should have the right of appeal to the court and to compel the appearance of its enemy." Compel? You must have You must have rould dispose of Article X." Compulsion is the very essence of Article X. As a matter of fact, let us have soemthing to enforce peace, but for heaven's sake don't call it Wilson's Article X. Call it "Root's United States with an accuracy that pulsion is the very essence of Ar-

P. hasn't had a new idea or a forward looking policy in fifty years.
Right now it is carrying out the structing their coal mines and policies of a Democratic administhe culmination of imperial statesmanship. It is the high peak of
achievement. It was too much for
the little souls who engineered the
G. O. P. Hence this country has
witnessed the blackest record of
petty, picayunish and pusillanimous
propaganda that was ever staged.
Right now the solons of the G. O.
P. are agonizing over how to get
the league without the Wilson earmarks: to get the credit; to masthe league without the Wilson earmarks; to get the credit; to masquerade in Democratic armor camopflaged with Republican paint. What a sorry spectacle! Why be so little querade in Democratic armor ca-

torial, Much obliged.
1. G. MICHAEL. Waldorf, Md., April 5.

SQUARE THE CIRCLES.

The unfortunate accidents in this Capital City could. I believe, be lessened if the city fathers would surround Thomas, Scott and Dupont were rendered inoperative and the circles with a railing about six feet high, allowing three or four feet of stroyed, besides battle destruction ground to form a little park for owers inside, with a gate which could be opened by park guards alone.

Take, for instance, Massachusetts from blasting the shaft linings in

Take, for instance, Massachusetts avenue, which runs from Capitol the Water-bearing strata which the Rhode Island avenue: next, Six-Island avenue; next, Six-

"platforms." which are ugly and the steel, brick or concrete linings dangerous, I sometimes stand—and so that water would enter, in one so do many others—for ten minutes, case driving a gallery under a so do many others—for ten minutes, case uring a gamery under a awaiting an opportunity to cross; and hold a review of the vehicles to the right and left, back and front, going at a moderate rate of speed engineering skill in the recovery going at a moderate rate of speed and awaiting the pedestrian to make an effort to reach a sidewalk. I have seen an old lady thrown down at Thomas circle, stepping in safety over the car track from the curb, and cruelly floored by an automobile which she could not see tunning neck sind neck with the car going towardy Fourteenth street.

Notes and commen

Friday, April 8, 182

1317-19 New York avenue, this evening, 8 o'clock. First monthly meeting at new headquarters.

Masonic Temple, today, 4:45 and 8:15 o'clock. "France of Today," by Maj. Zinovi Pechkoff, of the French army.

Burepu of Standards Meeting, Bu-reau of Standards, today, 2:20 o'clock, "Porcelain and Its Manu-facture," by R. E. Geller; "Manufacture of Floor and Wall Tiles,' by H. H. Sortwell.

Washington Radio Club, Nationa Radio Institute, this evening. 8:15 o'clock. Capt. Gawler, of the Radio Corporation of America, will give an illustrated lecture on vacuum tubes.

WORLD CLIMATE TOLD BY NEW SCIENCE.

By means of charts and tables, and by determining when certain plants burst into leaf and flower, the scientists can now tell the proper time to sow wheat, what date will see the hawthorn of England in bloom, and whether a certain plant or ani-mal will flourish if transplanted

from a certain place in one country to a favorable locality in another. The latest developments in this new science of bioclimatics, which promises to be the governing guide of the future entomologists, botanist and agriculturist, were explained by Dr. Andrew D. Hopkins of the De-partment of Agriculture, in his address as retiring president of the Biological Society of Washington at the recent joint meeting of the Washington Academy of Sciences and the Biological Society. Some of the ideas about climate that we learned from our geogra-

phies are wrong. The temperate zone is not a strip of the earth's surface running straight around with the parallels of latitude. Instead it runs in a northwestward direction from the Eastern to the Western coast of a continent. The scientist finds that Seattle, Wash, in about latitude 48 N, has a cli-mate more like Washington, D. C., in latitude 39 than that of Northern Newfoundland in latitude 48. More-ever, on the high mountains of the tropics all of the zones of climate, ranging from equatorial to that of the frigid North, may occur. No wireless is needed to tell Dr.

Hopkins when spring arrives n Eurasia. Sitting in his office, using the data that have been collected, and the scheme he has evolved since his first work on the subject in 1895, he can make preliminary pre-dictions with as great accuracy as is often had in actual observations as to the date for a given season or average of seasons that leaves and flowers will appear on certain plants: when to plant crops, and when they will be ready for harvest; or when to spray for a par-ticular insect at any place on the two great continents of the world. All that is needed is the recorded date of the event or an equivalent event at Kanawha Farms, near Parkersburg, W. Va., where Dr. Hopkins has done most of his work and which has been adopted as the international base station of the system of bio-climatic studies and predictions for North America. By this method it is found that

spring is, on a four-year average, forty-four days earlier in Western Europe than in Eastern America. The address related particularly to preliminary results incident to the greater task of determining the ap-plication of the bio-climatic law in making predictions as to the natu-ral and artificial distribution of plants and animals of the world as preliminary results incident to the

science which is being developed through Dr. Hopkins' studies is the The Republican party has made a even surprised those who were most interested.

FRANCE RECONSTRUCTS

policies of a Democratic adminis-tration—the most remarkable ad-ministration this country has had since the foundation of the repub-lic. The league of nations is but the culmination of imperial states lic. The league of nations is out overtune.

It is the high peak of eer, U. S. Bureau of Mines, at a

o little.

Just to thank you for that ediretreat of the Germans, it was found that not only had the mines been destroyed, but the workmen's houses, all bridges, to a large ex-tent roadways, and very completely all railroads and railroad ment, and the rails either carried

Rhode Island avenue; next, Sixteenth street, which mas direct
from the Executive Mansion out to
the suburbs. These three thoroughfares can become the ride and the
drive by this change, and not spoil
their beauty.

At the auctioneer blocks, yciept

Taletforms which street and the
street head frames fell into the craters, but elsewhere the German enords in their possession the best
places to place charges to blast

going towards Fourteenth street.

Iron railing is not ugly, and with flowers and plants at the foot of pedestals, become floral pictures.

of pedestals, become floral pictures.

(Mrs.) ROSE A. BRAENDLE.

Weshinstan, April 5.